

~~108~~ - t after pulse. 1

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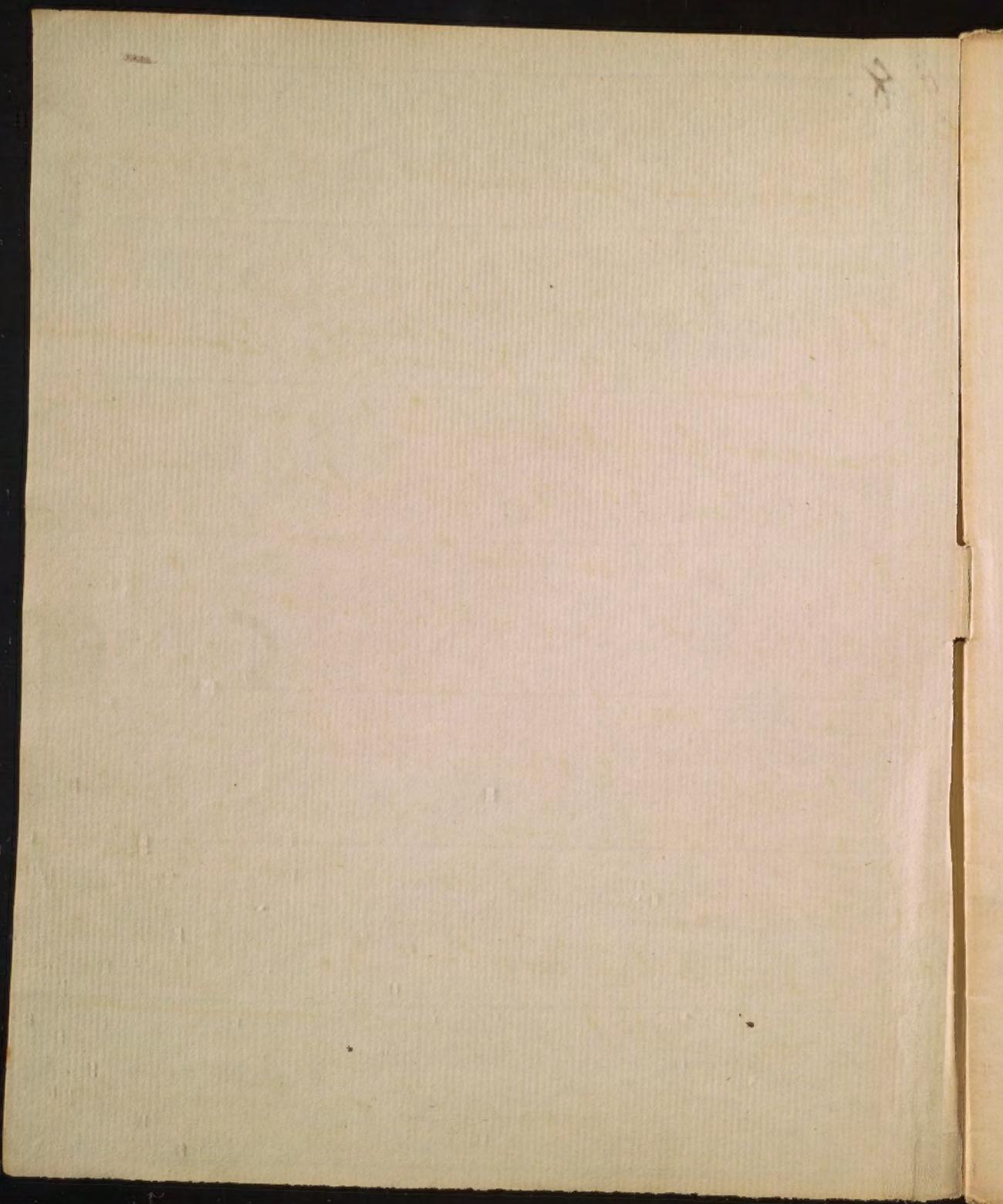
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Division of Diseases



Diseases have been divided in the following manner.

I they have been called Diopathie, and Symptomatie. This division ^{of disease} has ~~been introduced~~
~~occasions~~ sometimes led to great mistakes in practice. Eg The Hydrocephalus from the bite of a rabid animal is said to be the only Diopathic case of that disease, but the disease is exactly the same in its seat and its symptoms, & often in its termination, when it arises from cold & fever. Again a Tetanus from a wound is said to be the only Diopathic case of that disease, but ^{its} seat & symptoms & termination are always, & frequently ^{its} ~~in~~ termination

v and hence it often continues, & ~~with~~
sometimes ends in death after the worms
are dislodged from the body.

3 ~~are the same~~

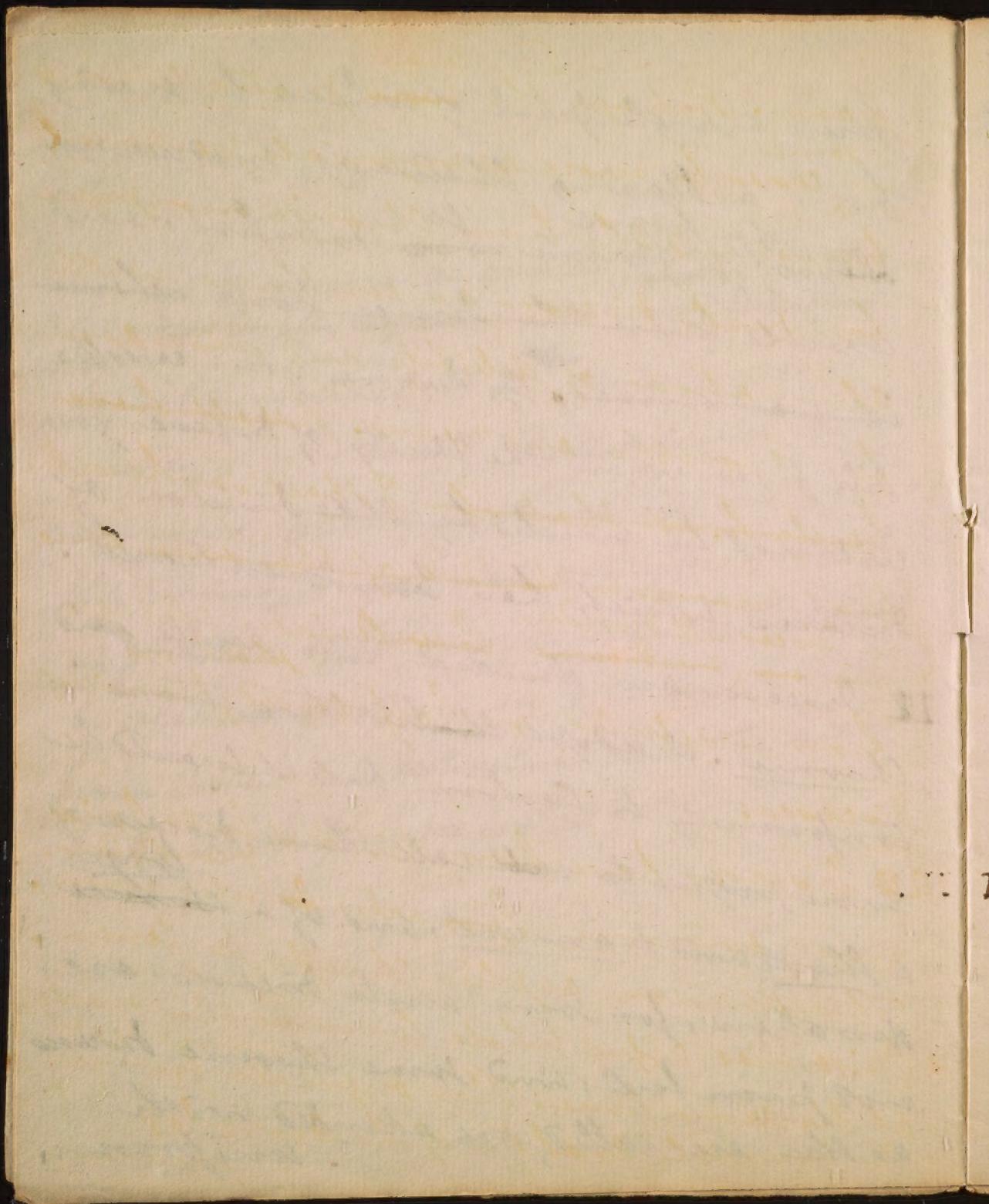
from all its causes, & require the same
remedies to cure it. Once more Hydrocephalus
= his interests from worms is said to
be a dyspeptic disease, but it is as
truly Idiopathic as if it ~~was~~ had been
produced by a fall or blow upon the
head, In like manner, many other
diseases diffuse themselves by what
are called Symptoms, by means of
Sympathy over every part of the body
~~all~~ of which becomes equal in force
~~similar in~~
Danger & termination to the primary
disease, and requires the same form of
remedies to subdue them. It is of con-
sequence to attend to this remark.
Recollect the resemblance of disease to

as to require a greater quantity of
water ~~and~~ ^{water} to extinguish it, than the force from
whence it was derived. Recollect further the
numerous effects of inordinate self love - or
the primary or animal principle of moral
evil. These effects, or symptoms as they might
be called, ~~of~~ of evil are often far more
formidable, and destructive than the evil
for by which they are produced.

4

fire, a single spark of which by escaping
from a blaring chimney, produces upon
~~the roof of a house~~ ^{so} flame ~~and~~ extingue, and
visible from the surface from whence
it was derived. By keeping your eyes sta-
=dily fixed upon the Unity of disease, you
will not be misled by this division of
diseases which has been mentioned:

The diseases are divided into acute and
chronic. I adopt ~~that~~ those terms in
conformity to custom, but it would be
more proper to call them diseases of
a short and transient, and of a ~~long~~
duration, for some acute diseases, are
not painful, and some chronic diseases
as they are called, are attended with
uniform



5 ^{term}

pain. Perhaps the word protracted would
in cases be more appropriate particularly
in firms, and the term Chronic more proper
for such diseases as continue with
alternations of debility and disorder
for months and years. I shall here
barely hint that the I shall say hereafter
that ~~regarding the use of the term chronic~~
~~diseases & disorders~~
~~are in part~~ have arisen chiefly
from neglected, or half cured, ^{shod on} transient
diseases.

III Diseases have been divided into Epidemic - Endemic - Sporadic & Contagious.
This division applies chiefly to fevers.
1 Epidemics affect whole communities nearly
at the same time. They originate from ^{3 causes viz}
the invisible qualities of the Air, 2 bad ^{bad}
provisions,

V They spread from the first cause thro' the
infidels & ~~so soon they see you leave from~~
~~the invisible qualities~~ of the air by only - as the
Influence & terrors of fever - some of them spread by
contagion as the measles & small pox.

VI their symptoms, they have received from
Dr. Sydenham the name of Stationary
diseases.

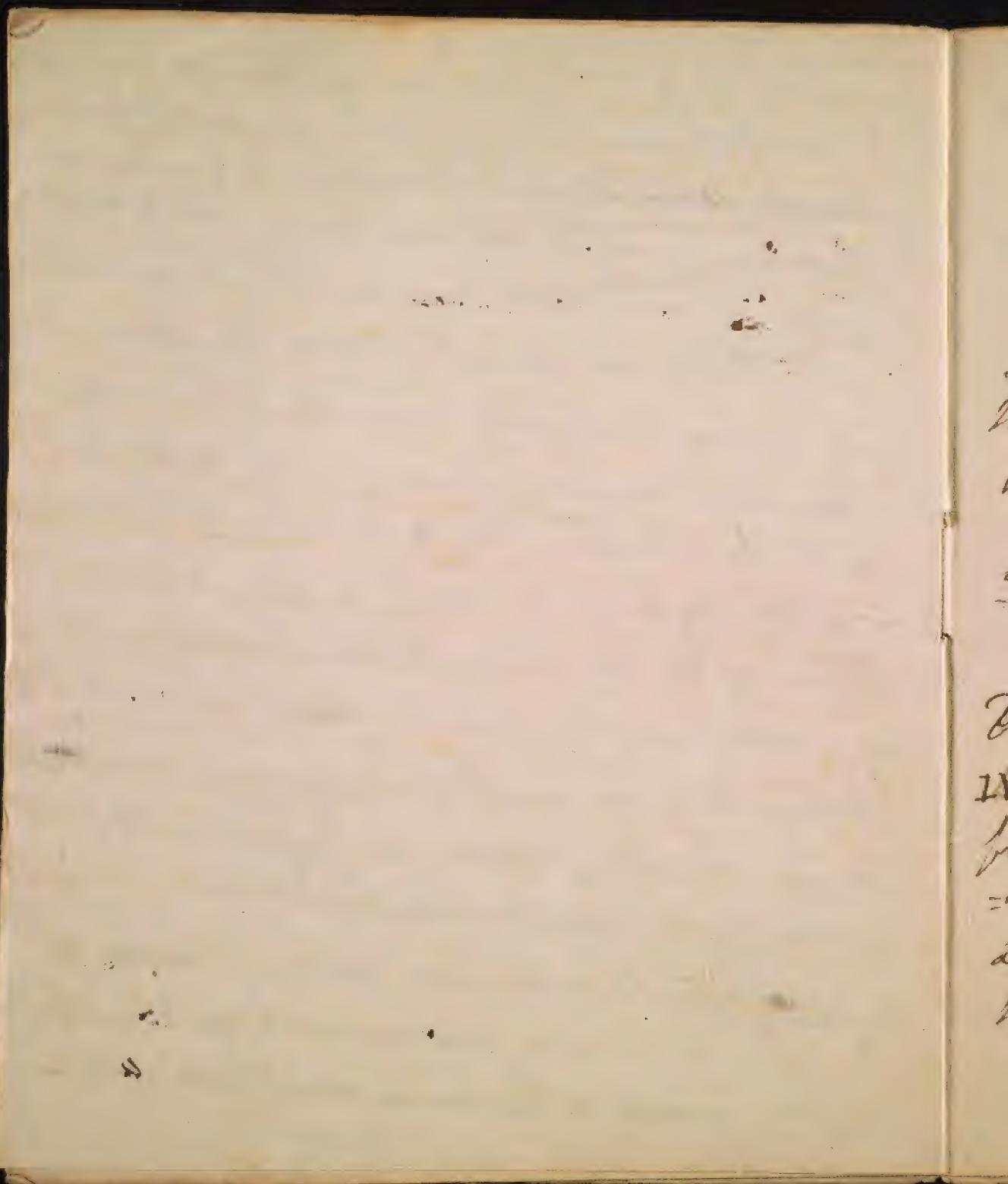
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4 ^{by} ~~bad water.~~ They appear ~~frequently~~ occasionally,
& rarely, until every year. ~~The small pox~~
~~small pox belongs to the class of Epidemic~~
diseases. From the general uniformity of it

2 Epidemic are those diseases which appear
in a town or Country, & are the offspring
of causes obviously Domestic. Thus the
Hepatitis or Liver disease is the endemic
of the East Indies, the swelling of the glands,
— of Barbadoes, — Cancer of Lima — enlarged
Spleen of the Southern States, & yellow fever
of nearly all the States in ~~the~~ America.
Some diseases are both Epidemic, and ^{endemic}
Epidemic as the plague in Egypt, and the
yellow fever in the United States.

3 Sporadic diseases are solitary cases of
disease that are occasionally epidemic.

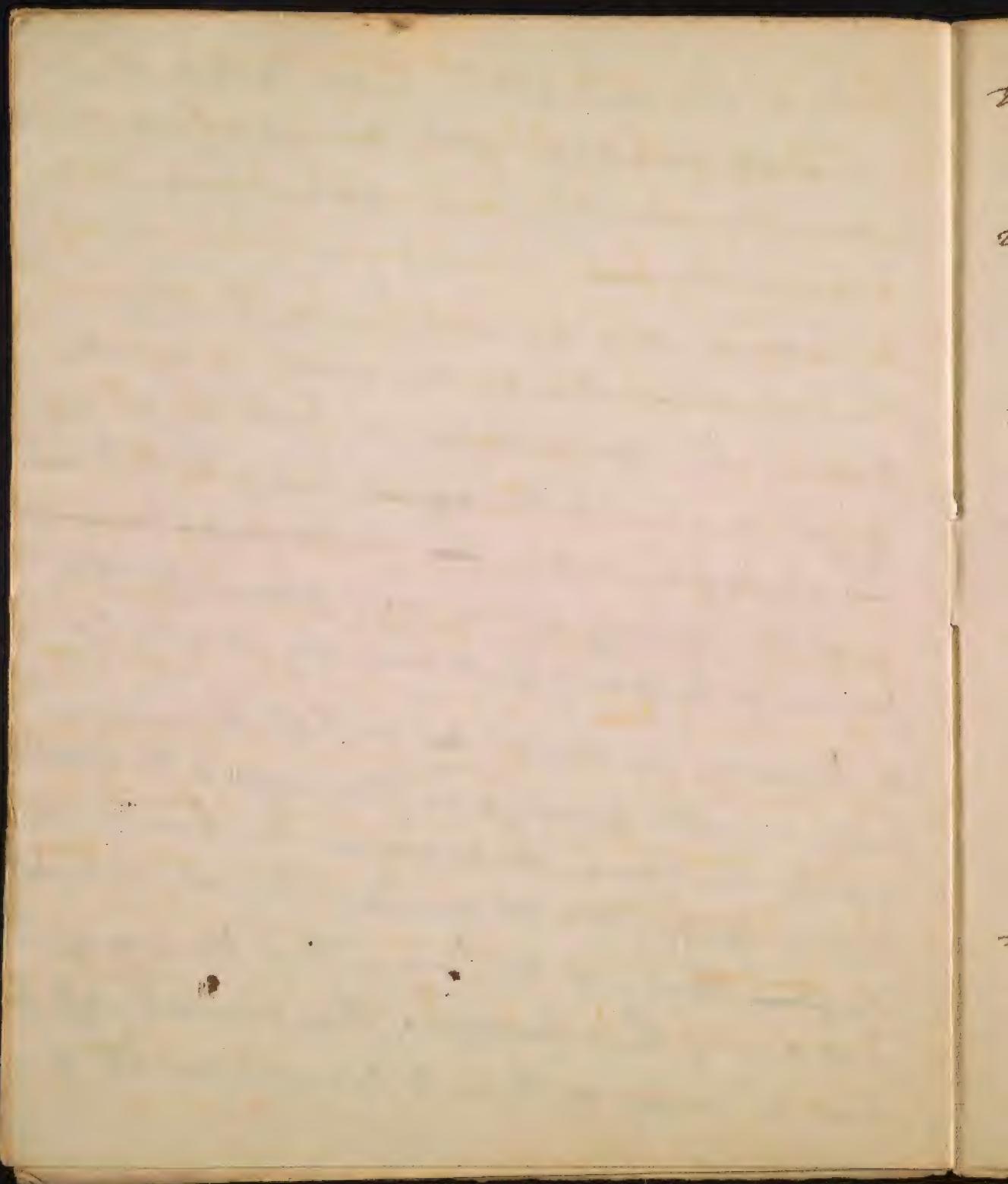
4 Intrinsic Diseases are those fevers



which are produced by heat, cold & other
visible qualities of the Atmosphere. They
are Catarrhs, Angina, Pneumony, and
rheumatism.

5 Contagious diseases are such as affect
the body either through the medium of the
air, or by contact, or in both ways. The
small pox & measles affect ~~belong to~~ ^{both} classes of diseases. ~~To~~ ^{the} general disease,
and the leprosy when contagious, & the
Yaws disease affect only by contact.

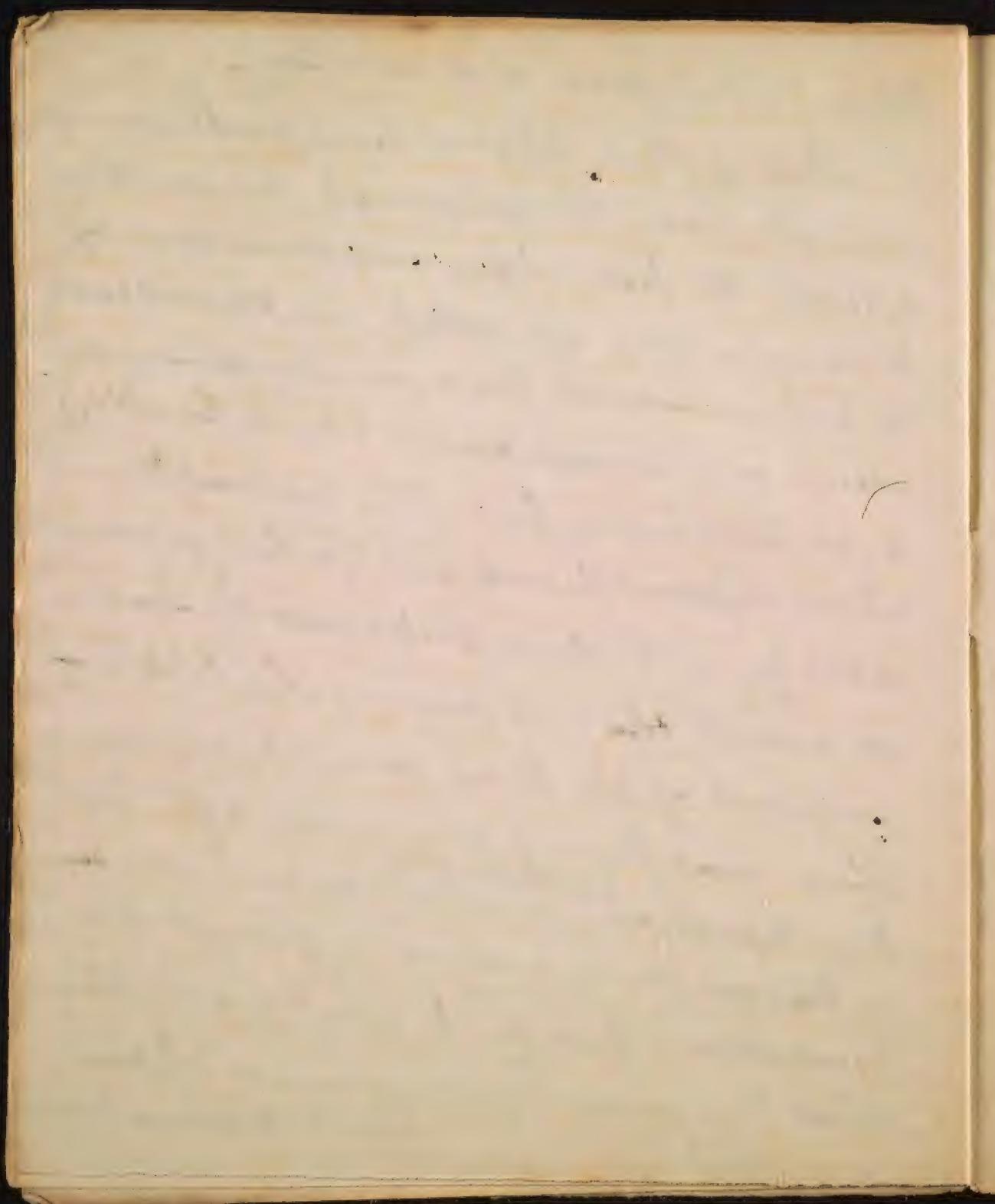
IV Diseases are divided ~~so~~ as I shall say more
fully hereafter according as they affect the blood-
vessels, the nerves, the muscles - the brain, the
lymphatics - the alimentary canals, the viscera
the skin blood and the skin. These diseases affect
but one of those systems. They generally affect
two, or more of them, & sometimes all of



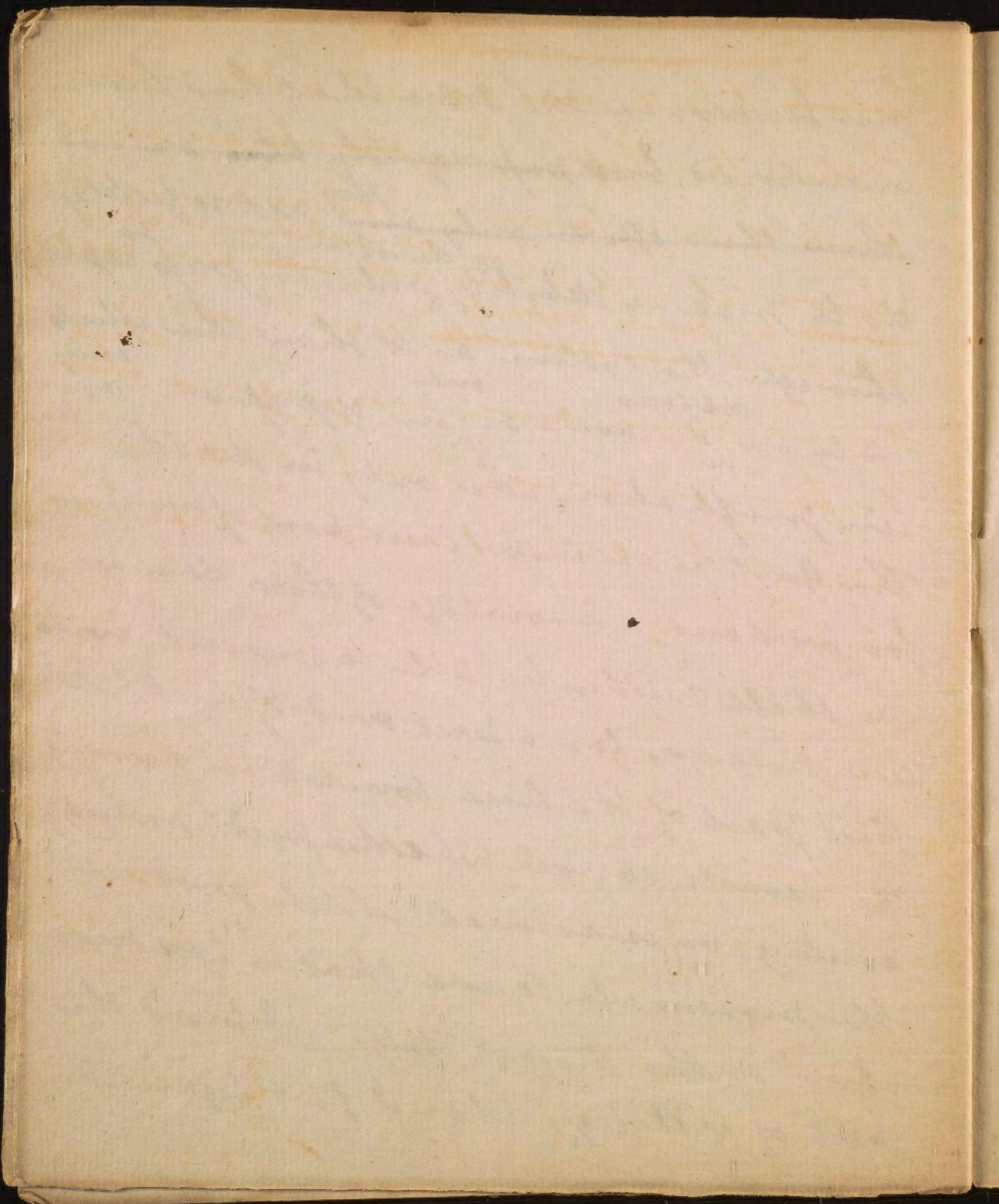
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them in suspension and rotation.

Having thus delivered some preliminary remarks upon the proximate cause, the effects - the seats - signs and divisions of diseases as they are called, we proceed next to enumerate all those remote causes or agents, or circumstances which by adding to, or abstracting from the natural stimuli which support health and life bring about debility, and thus predispose the system to ascend the and descend the ladder of composed of the steps formerly mentioned. Those were steps of said were, after debility, dyspepsia & ^{irritability} morbid excitement, ~~disease~~ obvious disease - oppression, prostration, disorder & debility. or when those causes do not manifest their effects to ~~subject~~



our bodies, in the order that has been
mentioned, both pass rapidly ~~than~~ ⁹ and
have their effect ~~only in~~ ^{they} act so feebly
as to produce debility ^{or disorder} only, or pass ^{so} rapidly
through the system as to show their effects
only in ^{obvious} disease - or ^{only} in prostration, or
in prostration, or only in death.
This part is an important part of our course,
for without a knowledge of those causes,
we shall neither be able to prevent, nor to
cure diseases, for a part and often the
first part of the cure consists in removing
the remote causes whether predisposing,
existing, or occasional which produce
the proximate cause that is "ipso mor-
bos" or the disease itself. - I found this
part of pathology when I first began to



track this branch of medicine,¹⁰
leave it, like a road covered with rubbish.
I shall lay before you the ~~all~~ ^{success} ~~ways~~ ⁱⁿ the
fruits of my labors in endeavoring to
remove it. If I have not succeeded in making
~~reprobate or easily separable,~~ ^{I have not made this road}
~~pleasant nor separable,~~ ^{along,} you must not
think from accompanying me ~~too~~
it, for you must travel it, or you
cannot be either scientific or practical
physicians. —

